WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1854.

The Address to the People of the United States by the Congressional opponents of the Nebraska and Kansas Act, which will be found in another page of this paper, will no doubt attract the attention of the reader. What proportion of the opponents of the act referred to composed the meeting at which the Address was adopted we are not informed; but, had it received the assent and signature of no more than the three members whose names are signed to it, it would, at their request, have been entitled to an insertion in our columns.

The Address itself embraces a strong statement of the case, as made by its authors. As a composition it is able, and in its terms calm and dignified. The purpose which it avows is one which the gentlemen had a perfect right to form and to announce as they have done; but whether it is expedient at we are not prepared to yield our assent to. We are weary of agitation-sick and tired of seeing the energies of the Representatives of the People wasted in conflicts, the protraction of which, at one and the other end of the Union, might eventuate in that most awful of all catastrophes, its final dissolution. We do not propose, upon a question thus suddenly opened upon us, to dogmatize, or even to enter into an argument, until we are obliged to do so. There is only one idea which we will now throw out, it having forced itself upon our minds; and that is, the doubt whether entire success, if that were attainable, in the proposed restoration of the "Missouri Compromise," would afford any remedy for the evils complained of, or for the mischief that has

There is a good sense, good feeling, and manliness in the annexed extract from the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser which we think will commend it to the approval of all calm persons. We should be truly glad to see the spirit of the article generally adopted, North, South, and West:

"We earnestly and to the best of our ability opposed the Nebraska measure so long as opposition was of any avail; but, now that it has passed, we do not feel disposed nor called upon by any sense of duty to enter upon a crusade against the South, or engage in violent declamatory agitation of the subject. No possible practical good, that we can see, will come of so doing, while it would tend to the injury of other important interests that require attention. Whenever Kansas and Nebraska shall be settled they will be settled by free men. Poor men, or those whose chief wealth consists in stout hearts. strong hands, and many children, are the people to settle new countries. They are the class that will fill up Kanzas and Nebraska.'

The PRESIDENT of the United States and Family left the city yesterday morning on a visit of a few days to Old Point Comfort. They were accompanied by Mr. Senator Cass and Mr. Dobbin, the Secretary of the Navy. Mr. CHAS. W. WELSH, the Chief Clerk, has been appointed Secretary ad interim.

LETTERS FROM THE SOUTH.

In order that our readers in other parts of the country may see that Whig sentiment in the South, on the Nebraska question, is not so one-sided as certain gentlemen here in Washington have, doubtless with sincerity, represented it, we insert, from time to time, as we can find room for them, selections from letters which reach us from Southern subscribers. We subjoin two which we received have lost the probability of any more slave States ever yesterday, from gentlemen of the highest standing in their several States, and we confess our gratification at finding the course which, under a strong sense of public duty, we felt bound to take, even in opposition to that of many personal and political friends, so emphatically sustained by the voluntary testimony of so many independent Southern Whigs.

Letters to the Editors. GEORGIA, JANUARY 17. GENTLEMEN: Having been rather summarily read out of Southern Whig confidence, it is quite natural for you to desire to know the potency of the judgment pronounc ed against you. It will be difficult to ascertain for time the effect of your condemnation in Georgia. As matters stand it can hardly be said that there is a Whig party in this State, or an organized opposition to the National Administration. Ever since the refusal of a portion of the old Whig leaders to sustain the nomination of Gen. Scott for the Presidency the Whig party has been disheartened and without an aim. True, there was an effort last year to rally the scattered forces, and, with the expected aid of a few disappointed Democrats, to elect that excellent and talented gentleman, CHARLES J. JENKINS, Governor of the State. This was the charge of the "old guard;" and, as on the field of Waterloo, it was unable to overcome the determined hosts who received their shock. But the esprit de corps was wanting; the events of 1852 had cooled the ardor of that once enthusiastic mass. They no onger heard the Whig battle cry, nor beheld their proud banner inscribed with the deathless name of HENRY CLAY. They fought, but not to conquer as Whigs for the vindication of principles, but simply for spoils. There can be no second contest of the same character worthy to be dignified with the name of a political battle. The highly respectable Chief Magistrate of Georgia may content himself with the assurance that a party nomination is equivalent to a re-election.

But to return to you and your unhappy sentence of exquiver the deadly shaft was drawn that gave you this cruel wound. Came it from the same bow that ere now did wing an envenomed bolt against the noblest Whig that ever breathed? The country, the true unofficial Whigs every where, and especially in Georgia, will determine. The Philadelphia Whig Convention of 1848 will be long remembered.

For thirty years I have been an attentive observer of politics and politicians, and to some extent have mingled in the contests of my State. I claim to know Georgia and her public men as well as another. With the intelligent and reflecting portion of the old Whigs your course on the Nebraska and Kansas bill needs no vindication; you may rely upon truth and your acknowledged conservatism to sustain you. I heartily, and I trust understandingly, commend your course. From the first I condemned the repeal of the Missouri compromise as unwise, unnecessary, and destructive to the truly conservative statesmen of the North and East. That Nashville Conventionists should exult in it does not amaze me; were I a disunionist I should glory in the renewed and increasing agitation of

the anti-slavery men. But I forbear to discuss what has been so fully argued. Whatever stake I have in the preservation of the Union is contained in Georgia. I have no fortune to bequeath my children save land and negroes. My ancestors all, more than a century ago, were slaveholders in Virginia. I mention these things to show that I am hardly to be suspected of indifference to the well-being of the cherished institution of the South. I have talked with many intelligent gentlemen on the Nebraska bill, and I assure you that notwithstanding all, like myself, agree that it

been adopted, because it was unjust, yet they seriously | THE APRICAN SQUADRON AND SLAVE TRADE. question the expediency of its repeal. Like Senator BELL, I will hope that I may be wrong in my anticipations of evil, and that the good true-hearted men of the free States may yet be sustained in their support of the constitution and the laws. Still I have serious fears that harm will come to my beloved country. The furious zeal and misguided fanaticism of Abolitionists and Freesoilers may amuse some Southerners, but to me it brings pain, disgust, and regret. It is said that Nero fiddled when Rome was burning. I have never heard that his mirth made the conflagration less destructive. The old line Whigs, in the midst of disaster, are won-

dering what they are next to be engaged in. The most active, if not the ablest, of their former leaders have repudiated the party and its principles, but still aspire to lead us. I reckon at this time three parties in Georgia, viz: the great, harmonious, and well-united Democracy; the small, scattered, and discontented true Whigs; and terms any purpose of encouraging the slave trade, the still smaller Fusibles, composed mainly of old Whigs and dissatisfied Democrats. These last are in some sort in a transition state, but it is difficult to say what sort of a political concrement they will subside into. They have control of much of the State press, but they bother the conductors of the press as much as they do other people in conjecturing where they are going, into what sort of national alliance. Thus far their labors seem to have been singularly conducive to Democratic supremacy. If the present moment, if at any time, to make that this result should continue many think that the unsusissue a test at the popular elections shortly to be pecting will be taunted as innocents or simpletons for held in many of the States of the Union, is what not having sooner discovered that it was a design. The Democracy regard with some distrust the Fusibles, though they acknowledge themselves indebted to them for their two last triumphs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant and subscriber.

UNION COUNTY, (N. C.) JUNE 16.

Messrs. Gales & Seaton: I have been taking your paper for seven years, and by this time ought to be well acquainted with its general course. I scarcely ever omit to read all it contains, and never pass over an editorial. I must say that the more I see of it the better I like it; and Whigs and Democrats of my acquaintance generally speak of it as a high-toned, fearless, conservative paper. very seldom have seen any thing in its editorials that I did not most cordially approve. It has been of very great service to me, and I intend to take it as long as you and

Your paper contributed as much as any thing else in bringing about and consummating the compromise measures of 1850; which it was agreed all round by every party was to be a final settlement of the slavery agita- | each Government to the other, respectively." tion. But the most solemn pledges repeatedly given, the platforms of parties most authoritatively pronounced, and the professions of individuals, no matter how earnestly declared, are all cast off as unscrupulously as some old worn-out garment by some men and parties when office can be gained by sacrificing avowed and cherished prin-

Your course on the Nebraska bill and your noble defence of the plighted faith of not only the South, but the whole Union, to the sacred compromise of 1820, have been at the time of its adoption, with the imperfect or errocordially approved by all the Whigs with whom I have conversed in this region and who have read your paper.

The the tall the sacred compromise of 1820, have been accounted that the most efficient mode of suppressing the slave-And the Douglas agitation of that exciting question for a useless purpose, in a time of general harmony, is not only greatly regretted by Whigs, but also by very many intelligent and patriotic Democrats. It is regretted because it violates the compromise of 1820; because it agitates a very dangerous and exciting question; and because, after all, it was like

" The ocean into tempest tossed, To waft a feather or to drown a fly."

What have the South gained by it? They have gained the right of taking slaves into territory where slavery will never go, because it will never be profitable there. They have gained the acknowledgment of an abstract principle that will be of no practical service. What have they lost? They have lost, in a great measure, I think, their good name as a treaty and law-abiding people. They will be thought perfidious, and to act on the prin-

"That they may take who have the power, . And they may keep who can.'

And others will begin to act upon the same principle to agitate, agitate, agitate, until the compromises of the fugitive slave law, and perhaps the still more solemn com-Congress, shall have been repealed. And I think they baye lost the number of deaths of officers and men was 259, and of officers and men invalided 271. the North to gain only the name of "a famous victory;" a victory that may rouse the infuriated vanquished and ruin the victors and both parties.

Time, the great truth-teller and powerful logician, will yet prove that your counsels would have been the safest than the cost per gun of the British squadron, which is and wisest; and, whether you "command success" or not, "you do more, you deserve it."

As to the itching desire for Cuba which now rages as a monomania in the minds of so many citizens of the United States, it is that grasping horse-leech craving for taking more and more territory which will never be satisfied until it swells into the unnatural dimensions of a bloated monster and bursts into fragments, and which has destroyed all former great republics. It is the depraved thirst of the inebriate, which the more it gulps down its capacious throat the more insatiate and imperious becomes its desire for larger and stronger potations. It is Ahab coveting Naboth's vineyard, and there will be some Jezebel, in the shape of fillibusters, to devise a way to consummate the deed; and, like her's too, the dogs of despotism may lick their blood upon the very spot of their wickedness.

I thought I would write the above to let you know that your counsels and conduct are not only fully sustained, but greatly admired in this section.

With the highest regard, your obedient servant and friend.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.-The Albany Argus of Tuesday says :

"A lively harmony' exists just now among the favored 'friends of the Administration' in this State. There is no principle, no measure, no platform or concert of action upon which they are There is no man or set of men to whom united. they yield a common respect and approval. It is really beginning to be doubtful whether the members of the incongruous factions, to whom ' the cohesive power of public plunder' was to have been a cement and a bond of union, can ever manage to act together again at the ballot-boxes.'

THE DEMOCRACY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Phi

ladelphia North American of vesterday says: "The withdrawal of Governor BIGLER (the Democratic candidate for Governor) is just now a subject of serious agitation among a portion of the Democratic press of the State. One paper, the Pittsburg Daily Evening Chronicle, a zealous advocate of Democratic men and measures, but opposed to the Nebraska bill, has withdrawn the name of Governor Bigler from the head of its columns, and substituted that of David Wilmot. It is said that the leaders of the party, in view of the present crisis in the politics of the State, are considering the propriety of procuring the withdrawal of Governor Bigler from the canvass. These statements we give on the authority of the discontented portion of the Democratic press, but for ourselves we do not believe that there is any probability of the event looked for, or that Governor Bigler would himself consent to withdraw."

United States Commissioner CARPENTER, of Ohio, pub lishes a long communication in the Cincinnati Gazette denying the constitutionality of that portion of the Fugitive Slave Law making it the duty of Commissioners to issue warrants and hear cases. He says he has refused and will continue to refuse to issue warrants.

The Common Council of Providence, who voted almost or quite unanimously to have the bells tolled on the 4th of July instead of the usual celebration, have reversed their decision by a vote of fourteen to seven, and voted would have been better that the line of 36° 30' had never \$2,000 to aid in celebrating the day in the usual manner.

We copy from the New York "Times" of Thursposal to terminate that provision of the Ashburton Congress. Two more ballots were taken for a Se- the President of the United States: Treaty by which the United States stipulated to nator to supply the seat made vacant by the death maintain a squadron on the coast of Africa to aid of Mr. Atherton, whose term would have com-Great Britain in the suppression of the slave trade. menced with the present Congress. Six Democratic We can only suppose the Report to be genuine from members were absent, and 304 votes were east, with the fact that several confidential papers of the Se- the following result: nate have recently reached us through the same channel. The Committee, it will be perceived, recommend the abrogation of the Treaty referred to, on the ground of the expensiveness and inefficiency of the means adopted; but disclaim in the strongest or of relaxing any agency which shall promise any thing effectual towards its abolition.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations of

ferred the resolution submitted by Mr. SLIDELL, on the ly ought not to be a matter of surprise that gentle-29th May, 1854, "that in the opinion of the Senate it is expedient and in conformity with the interests and sound men going into a Convention as "Nebraskaites" policy of the United States that the 8th article of the should endeavor to exhibit some degree of enthusiteraty between this Government and Great Britain of the asm whilst trying to keep each other in countenance. 9th of August, 1842, should be abrogated; and that, should the President of the United States concur in this But the fact nevertheless exists that large portions Great Britain, in conformity with the 11th article of that reaty, the wish of this Government to terminate the said not likely to be reconciled to the zigzag policy of

now respectfully report:

That by the 6th article of the treaty with Great Briable numbers and descriptions, to carry in all not less laws, rights, and obligations of each of the two countries for the suppression of the slave-trade; the said squadrons to be independent of each other, but the two Governments stipulating, nevertheless, to give such orders to the officers commanding their respective forces as last Presidential election was so triu shall enable them most effectually to act in concert and co-operation, upon mutual consultation, as exigencies may arise, for the attainment of the true object of this article, copies of all such orders to be communicated by

By the 11th article of the same treaty it is declared that the 8th article shall be in force for five years from the date of the exchange of the ratification, and afterwards until one or the other party shall signify a wish to terminate it.

The policy of stipulations of this kind with any foreign Power may well be questioned on general grounds; but your committee do not think it necessary to enter upon o large and debatable a field of discussion, and will confine themselves to an examination of the question, whether, trade was to employ numerous cruizers on the const of Africa, and the very caption of the treaty indicates the results that were expected to be obtained by it. It is entitled "A treaty to settle and define the boundaries between the Territories of the United States and the possessions of her Britannic Majesty in North America, for the final suppression of the African slave-trade," &c. It people and Government of the United States desired quite as earnestly as her Britannic Majesty and her sub-

by the two Powers, at an enormous expense in money, with a lamentable loss of life and destruction of the health of the officers and men employed in that noxious climate. And what has been the result? Let the record show. The British squadron comprises several steamers, counting in all 27 vessels, carrying about 300 guns and ed to have been the largest and most harmonious 3,000 men. The annual expense of the squadron is £706,450, about £3,500,000. This is the expense proper of the squadron. That of auxiliary establishments on the coast, connected with this service, and which might otherwise be dispensed with, is estimated at £300,000 to £500,000. Take the lowest figure, and you have \$1,500,-000 to add to the direct cost of the squadron, making a total annual expenditure of \$5,000,000. In 1845 alone

The United States have four vessels and eighty guns on the coast of Africa, being about one-eighth of our whole navy, after deducting special objects, such as the trans-portation of the mail in steamships, improvement of navy yards, &c., is \$8,351,171, the annual cost of this squadron may be fairly calculated at \$800,000 or \$1,000,000 about \$11,700.

It is a subject of congratulation, however, that for the ast four years the mortality of our officers and men employed in this service bears a favorable comparison with hat of other stations. This the Navy Department attributes to the extraordinary sanitary measures adopted by the officers of the squadron.

France at one time obligated herself to keep equal force with Great Britain on the coast of Africa, say wenty-six vessels; but, finding the engagement too onerous, she applied to the British Government for a modification of the treaty, which was conceded, and she now has only twelve vessels so employed. There are no preeise data on which the expenditure of France can be established, but, estimating it by the proportion of vessels employed, say twelve to twenty-six, it would be about \$1,600,000. The annual joint expenditure of England, France, and the United States thus appears to be \$7,400,000.

Mr. HUTT, the chairman of the Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to investigate this question, stated on the 19th of March, 1850, "that the numper of slaves exported from Africa had sunk down in 1842, the very year of the negotiation of the Ashburton treaty, to very nearly 30,000. In 1843 it rose to 55,000; in 1846 it was 76,000; in 1847 it was 84,000, and was then in a state of unusual activity." Sir Charles Hol-THAM, who commanded for several years on the ceast of State from the territory in which it was prohibited by Africa, and who is one of the most distinguished officers the act of 1820 unless slavery shall be forever exclude: of the British Navy, on his examination before the select committee, thus replied to the queries propounded to him :

"What was the result of your operations; did you succeed stopping the slave trade?" "No."

in stopping the slave trade? Did you cripple it to such an extent as is in your opinion calculated to give to the slave-trade a permanent check?

"Do you consider that the slave-trade has been generally regulated by the strength and efficiency of the British squad con on the coast, or by the commercial demand for slaves? 'I consider that it is entirely dependant upon the commercia lemand for slaves, and has little or no connexion with the

You think that the present system is open to many grave bjections on other accounts, and that it will not succeed Experience has proven the present system to be futile." The total result of the operations of our squadron dur-

ng twelve years has been the capture of fourteen vessels. The African slave-trade has, it is believed, been entirely suppressed in Brazil, and, in this hemisphere, the emaining colonies of Spain, Cuba, and Porto Rico are its only marts. Your committee think that, if the American flag be still employed in this nefarious traffic, now rohibited by every christian nation, and surreptitiously olerated by Spain alone, the abuse can be more efficienty corrected by the employment of our cruisers in the vicinity of those islands.

It would seem superfluous on the part of your committee to say that, in commending the adoption of the resolution under consideration, they repudiate the most Its continuance, while it is so justly odious on moral grounds, is in every way prejudicial to our commercial

and agricultural interests.

The abrogation of the 8th article of the Ashburton treaty does not necessarily imply the purpose of with-filling a burning lamp with camphine it exploded, setting drawing our squadron from the coast of Africa. A por-fire to her dress and burning her in several places, so tion of it, indeed, must necessarily be retained there to protect our commerce. Its only effect will be to enable e Executive to employ the force stationed there at any other point where its services may be more useful. We would still be bound by the — article of the Treaty of Ghent to use, in the language of the article, endeavors to promote the desirable object of the entire abolition of the slave-trade." And none can doubt that it will continue to be faithfully observed, as it has here-Your committee recommend the adoption of the re-

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

The Administration party in the New Hampshire

John S. Wells, Nebraska Democrat......144 Geo. W. Morrison, anti-Nebraska Democrat Joel Eastman, Whig.

Mason W. Tappan, Freesoiler....

After the second ballot a motion to postpone the lection indefinitely was made and carried, 154 to 149, but a motion to reconsider this decision was moved, which is still pending.

Some of the Administration papers have been indulging in jubilant strains at the harmony of the State of Mexico has appointed as plenipotentiary "ad hoc" his the Senate on a resolution relative to the abrogation of the 8th Article of the Treaty with Great Britain of the 9th August, 1842, providing for maintaining a Naval force on the coast of Africa, &c.

dulging in jubilant strains at the harmony of the State Convention lately held at Concord, as exemplified in resolutions approving the conduct of the Admin-The Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was re- istration and endorsing the Nebraska bill. It surepinion, he be requested to signify to the Government of of the Democracy of the State are in opposition, and 8th article," have had the same under consideration, and the leaders now attempting to give tone to the times.

We copy the three prominent resolutions of the Convention, as a specimen of the gravity with which tain, made at Washington on the 9th of August, 1842. Convention, as a specimen of the gravity with which commonly known as the Ashburton treaty, "the parties they announce their adherence to the Baltimore mutually stipulate that each shall prepare, equip, and maintain in service, on the coast of Africa, a sufficient Platform, and their "toleration" of dissenting and adequate squadron or naval force of vessels, of suit- brethren, at the very moment the Union and its afthan 80 guns, to enforce separately and respectively the filiated presses are denouncing as "traitors" all who

> Recoired. That the Democracy of New Hampshire adhere as firmly as ever to the platform adopted at the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, on which the last Presidential election was so triumphantly fought and wen; and that we will still preserve, with increased fervor, said river Colorado, until it intersects the present line to the last of the State urging the call of this Convention, and that there is, a determination of the last Presidential election was so triumphantly fought and wen; and that we will still preserve, with increased fervor, said river Colorado, until it intersects the present line party distinctions in their effort to put the seal of our former devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and our unabated hosfility to all parties and all factions that would alienate the affections of the people from those great bonds of our national liberty and prosperity. Resolved, That the right to regulate their domestic in-

stitutions for themselves within their own limits ought o be enjoyed by the people of all the States and Territo ries of the country; that the Compromise acts of 1850 substantially recognised the justice of this principle, which has at length been made uniform in its operation by the recent action of Congress in passing the bill for the organization of Kansas and Nebraska.

Resolved, That whatever differences of opinion may have heretofore prevailed in reference to this measure and while mutual forbearance and toleration should be cheerfully indulged among those who have thus differed, it ought now, in our opinion, to be acquiesced in and maintained by all good citizens, especially as it must be a subject of common gratification that the questions in-volved are transferred from the halls of Congress to the local Legislatures, no longer, as we trust, to obstruct the legislation and distract the peace of the country.

The best commentary upon their boasted "har mony" is to be found in the stubborn facts that the was believed that the best point for the employment of a dominant Democracy have been unable to elect naval force for the attainment of an object which the either United States Senators or a State Printer, and that they have not been able to defeat the Antijects was the coast of Africa. An experience of tweive Nebraska resolutions now pending in the most popu-Large squadrons have been kept up during that period | lar branch of the State Legislature.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE WHIG CONVENTION. The Whigs of New Hampshire held a State Convention at Concord on Tuesday, which is representaddresses were made, and a series of resolutions Mexican States, concluded at Mexico on the fifth day of adopted, from which we extract those bearing most

Regolved, That the Constitution of the United States, naval force affoat; and, as the estimated expense of the was ordained and established to secure the "blessings of based upon the principles of universal equality and right, liberty" and for its preservation and extension; that it does not in any way favor the extension of human sla very, but is in spirit opposed to the spread of that great

Resolved, That it was the policy of the fathers of the Republic to confine slavery to its then existing limits, as is evinced by the passage of the ordinance of 1787, ap plied to all the Territories of the Union, and by subse quent acts passed during the administrations of Wash ington, Jefferson, and Monroe.

Resolved, That the prohibition of slavery by the act of 1820, known as the Missouri compromise, as well as the time when and the circumstances under which the act was passed, piedged in the most solemn manner the faith and honor of the National Government and of those States which sustain slavery within their borders against the repeal of the same.

Resolved, That the repeal of that prohibition by the Nebraska and Kansas bill is destructive of mutual confidence between the States of this Union, is exposing the Union itself to imminent danger, is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of natural justice, and is destruc tive of all confidence in the integrity, good faith, and honor of the National and State Governments favoring

Resolved, That the people of the Free States ought at once to take any and all proper measures in their power to procure a repeal of as much of the Nebraska and Kansas bill as abrogates the prohibition of slavery con-tained in the act of 1820, and to labor at all times and seasons until that prohibition shall be restored. Resolved, That, as a portion of the people of the Free

States, we will never consent to the admission of any

Resolved, That, while we avow our determination "Was the force under your command in a high state of discipline, generally speaking?" "I thought so." stand by the compact already made, creating an inequality of representation in favor of slave States now in the Union, yet a decent self-respect forbids the extension of command to your entire satisfaction?" "Entirely so." a principle so odious and degrading; and we are, there-fore, unutterably opposed to the formation of any political connexion with countries not now in the Union upon such

unequal terms. Resolved, That while every supporter of the repeal of the Missouri compromise has impeached his character for political integrity, the Northern supporters of that measure have added to that the guilt of treachery to their constituents and to the cause of liberty; and we hereby leclare our decided condemnation of the course of al

such men, whatever be their party affinities. Resolved, That to all members of Congress, irrespective party, and especially to those noble representatives of e South who have manfully struggled to maintain the public faith inviolate, we acknowledge a debt of gratitude due to faithful public servants and honorable men. Resolved, That the novel doctrine of "non-intervenn," upon which Northern members of Congress base their apology for supporting the Nebraska bill, is wholly unfounded and delusive, is strenuously denied by the

South, and its recognition by amendments, repeatedly re isted, thus exhibiting the absurd spectacle upport to a bill upon grounds utterly repudiated by its The "Florida Republican," the office of which was almost entirely destroyed by the configration at Jack-

sonville on the 5th of April, made its re-appearance on remote intention of relaxing in any degree the stringency of our legislation on the subject of the African slave trade. the 15th instant in a handsome dress. It states that active preparations are making to rebuild the burnt district.

NUMBER 228 .- While a woman named Mary Callen, o o. 105 Mercer street, New York, was in the act of rethat she is considered in a dangerous condition

A vory careful newspaper reader who keeps a record of accidents says this is the 338th case of explosion and injury from replenishing camphine lamps while burning.

The sum of five thousand dollars has been spent or he extremity of Cape Cod, near some of its harbors, in covering the beach with new grasses, to prevent the movement of the sands and their encroachment upon the harbors. The experiment has been thus far successful. | all for transit, and not for distribution on the isthmus,

THE NEW TREATY WITH MEXICO.

The following is a copy of the new Treaty with day the subjoined confidential Report of the Se- House of Representatives were again defeated on the Republic of Mexico which was laid before the nate's Committee of Foreign Affairs, on the pro- Wednesday last in their effort to elect a Senator to House of Representatives on Wednesday last by

Treaty between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic, concluded at the city of Mexico, December 80, 1853. In the name of Almighty God! The Republic of Mexico and the United States of America, desiring to remove every cause of disagreement which might interfere in any manner with the better friendship and intercourse be tween the two countries, and especially in respect to the

true limits which should be established, when, notwithstanding what was covenanted in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in the year 1848, opposite interpretations have been urged, which might give occasion to questions of serious moment: To avoid these, and to strengthen and cations shall be exchanged at the city of Washington, more firmly maintain the peace which happily prevails within the exact period of six months from the date of more firmly maintain the peace which happily prevails between the two Republics, the President of the United States has, for this purpose, appointed JAMES GADSDEN States has, for this purpose, appointed JAMES GADSDEN contracting parties, have hereunto affixed our hands and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the seals at Mexico, the thirtieth (30th) day of December, in same near the Mexican Government, and the President excellency Don MANUEL DIEZ DE BONILLA, Cavatier Grand Cross of the National and Distinguished Order of Guadalupe, and Secretary of State and of the Office of Fereign Relations, and Don Jose SALAZAR YLARREGUI and Gen. MARIANO MONTERDE as scientific commissioners, invested with full powers for this negotiation, who, having communicated their respective full powers, and finding them in due and proper form, have agreed upon the articles following: ARTICLE T.

The Mexican Republic agrees to designate the following as her true limits with the United States for the future: Retaining the same dividing line between the two Californias as already defined and established according to the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the limits between the two Republics shall be as follows: Beginning in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land, opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, as provided in the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; thence, as defined in the said article, up the middle of that river to the point where the parallel of 31 deg. 47 min. north latitude crosses the same; thence due west one hundred miles; thence south to the parallel of 81 deg. 20 min.

north latitude; thence along the said parallel of 31 deg. 20 min. to the 111th meridian of longitude west of Greenbetween the United States and Mexico.

For the performance of this portion of the treaty each to the end that, by common consent, the two thus nomi nated, having met in the city of Pase del Norte three

months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, may proceed to survey and mark out upon the land the dividing line stipulated by this article, where it shall not have already been surveyed and established by the mixed commission, according to the treaty of Guada lupe, keeping a journal and making proper plans of their operations. For this purpose, if they should judge it ne-cessary, the contracting parties shall be at liberty each to unite to its respective commissioner scientific or other assistants, such as astronomers and surveyors, whose concurrence shall not be considered necessary for the settlement and ratification of a true line of division between the two republics. That line shall be alone established upon which the commissioners may fix, their consent, in this particular, being considered decisive, and an integral part of this treaty, without necessity of ulterior ratification or approval, and without room for interpreta-tion of any kind by either of the parties contracting. The dividing line thus established shall in all time be variation therein, unless of the express and free consent of the two, given in conformity to the principles of the law of nations and in accordance with the constitution of each country respectively.

In consequence, the stipulation in the 5th article of the

treaty of Guadalupe, upon the boundary line therein de-scribed, is no longer of any force wherein it may conflict with that here established, the said line being considered annulled and abolished wherever it may not coincide with the present, and in the same manner remaining in full force where in accordance with the same. ARTICLE II.

The Government of Mexico hereby releases the United States from all liability on account of the obligations contained in the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and the said article, and the thirty-third April, 1831, are hereby abrogated. ARTICLE III.

ten millions of dollars, of which seven millions shall be paid immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and the remaining three millions as soon

ARTICLE IV.

The provisions of the sixth and seventh articles of the reaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo having been rendered nugaby abrogated and annulled, and the provisions as herein xpressed substituted therefor. The vessels and citizens I the United States shall in all time have free and uninrom their possessions situated north of the boundary line of the two countries; it being understood that this passage is to be by navigating the Gulf of California and he river Colorado, and not by land without the express consent of the Mexican Government; and precisely the ame provisions, stipulations, and restrictions, in all respects, are hereby agreed upon and adopted, and shall be scrupulously observed and enforced by the two contract-ing Governments, in reference to the Rio Colorado, so far and for such distance as the middle of that river is made their common boundary line by the first article of this treaty. The several provisions, stipulations, and restrictions contained in the 7th article of the treaty of Guadaiupe Hidalgo shall remain in force only so far as regards the Rio Bravo del Norte, below the initial of the said boundary provided in the first article of this treaty; that is to say, below the intersection of the 31st deg. 47 min. 30 sec. parallel of latitude with the boundary line established by the late treaty dividing said river from its mouth upwards, according to the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe.

ARTICLE V.

dalgo shall apply to the territory ceded by the Mexican Republic in the first article of the present treaty, and to

ARTICLE VI.

No grants of land within the territory ceded by the first article of this treaty, bearing date subsequent to the twenty-fifth day of September, when the Minister and subscriber to this treaty on the part of the United States proposed to the Government of Mexico to terminate the question of boundary, will be considered valid, or be recognised by the United States, or will any grants made previously be respected, or be considered as obligatory, which have not been located and duly recorded in the archives of Mexico.

ARTICLE VII.

Should there at any future period (which God forbid!) occur any disagreements between the two nations, which might lead to a rupture of their relations and reciprocal peace, they bind themselves in like manner to procure hy every possible method the adjustment of every difference; and should they still in this manner not succeed, never will they proceed to a declaration of war without having previously paid attention to what has been set forth in article twenty-one of the treaty of Guadalupe for similar cases, which article, as well as the twenty-second, is here re-affirmed.

ARTICLE VIII.

The Mexican Government baving, on the 5th of February, 1853, authorized the early construction of a plank and railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and to secure the stable benefits of said transit-way to the persons and merchandise of the citizens of Mexico and the United States, it is stipulated that neither Government will interpose any obstacle to the transit of persons and merchandise of both nations; and at no time shall higher charges be made on the transit of persons and property of citizens of the United States than may be made on the persons and property of other foreign nations; nor shall any interest in said transit-way, nor in the proceeds thereof, be transferred to any foreign Government. The United States, by its agents, shall have the right

to transport across the isthmus, in closed bags, the mails of the United States not intended for distribution along the line of communication; also, the effects of the United States Government and its citizens, which may be intend-

free of custom-house or other charges by the Mexican Government. Neither passports nor letters of security will be required of persons crossing the isthmus and not

remaining in the country.

When the construction of the railroad shall be completed. ted the Mexican Government agrees to open a port of entry, in addition to the port of Vera Cruz, at or near

the terminus of said road on the Gulf of Mexico. The two Governments will enter into arrangements for the prompt transit of troops and munitions of the United States which that Government may have occasion to send

from one part of its territory to another, lying on opposite sides of the continent. The Mexican Government having agreed to protect with its whole power the prosecution, preservation, and secu-rity of the work, the United States may extend its pro-tection, as it shall judge wise, to it when it may feel sanctioned and warranted by the public or international

This treaty shall be ratified and the respective ratifiits signature, or sooner if possible.

In testimony whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the

the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fiftythree, in the thirty-third year of the independence of the Mexican republic and the seventy-eighth of that of the United States.

JAMES GADSDEN,
MANUEL DIEZ DE BONILLA, [L. s.]
JOSE SALAZAR YLARREGUI, [L. s.] J. MARIANO MONTERDE.

POLITICS IN INDIANA.

The Indiana State Journal of the 19th instant contains the following call for a Mass Convention of the People of that State:

"A majority of the recent Democratic Convention havng adopted resolutions setting forth a platform of principles to which we believe a majority of the people of this State are opposed, we therefore call upon all such opponents, of whatever party, to meet at Indianapolis on the 13th day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to adopt such

measures in relation thereto as they may deem proper." This notice is subscribed by the names of some sixty or seventy citizens, including a large number of Democrats, of the counties of Floyd, Parke, Ripley, and Dearborn. 'The Journal says that letters, from both Democrats and Whigs, have been reparty distinctions in their effort to put the seal of their disapprobation on the principles promulgated by the Democratic State Convention.

OLD FOGY AND YOUNG AMERICA .- Mr. MILLson, Democrat, of Virginia, in his able speech in opposition to the Nebraska bill, thus defined the characteristics of "Young America:"

"Young America cannot wait. It is perpetually screaming 'Progress! progress!' The course of Nature is altogether too slow. Nature is superannuated, a

"A Member. An old fogy.

"Mr. MILLSON. Yes; an old fogy. All that is wise, and prudent, and just, and temperate, and patriotic, and respectable it calls 'fogyism.' Shallow, saucy, headstrong, foolhardy, it sees no danger and avoids none. The disciple of Young America would loose the avalanche from its bed, and leap on it to guide its course down the steep side of the mountain; and the same rocks against which he would be hurled, and which would throw back faithfully respected by the two Governments, without any his mangled and lifeless body to the ground, would echo his wild shouts of triumph. These advocates of progress would plunge into the swift current of Niagara, and wave their hands with delight while the rapids were hurrying them to their dreadful fate; and even when borne to the very brink of the torrent their song of exultation would mingle with the roar of the cataract.'

A WAR WANTED.

The flippancy with which a class of small-beer demagogues and heroes talk of a war with Spain would be disgusting if it were not too absurd and contemptible to inspire disgust. These worthies, hanging about pot-houses, ready for a row or robbery, in case their skulls are not to be endangered, fancy that it would require an "indignation meetarticle of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation gered, fancy that it would require an "indignation meet-between the United States of America and the United ing" or two in the Park to annex the whole Western hemisphere and whip Europe; and that all that is needed to justify such a result is for neighboring Powers to apply the same rules of government and practice to Americans In consideration of the foregoing stipulations, the Gov- and American interests-provided the practice offends ernment of the United States agrees to pay to the Gov-ernment of Mexico, in the city of New York, the sum of

A class of Americans are of the opinion that an American must be allowed to do just about as he pleases the as the boundary line shall be surveyed, marked, and es- world over or else we must go to war. It is very easy to talk about war, but not so easy to fight one out and foot the bill. When action of this sort comes, somebody more courageous, sensible, and responsible than the tap-room tory for the most part by the cession of territory granted portion of "Young America" has to be consulted, and in the first article of this treaty, the said articles are heregoing to war without good honest reasons for it.

If a war could be got up in which all the demagogues terrupted passage through the Gulf of California to and and mock-heroes who bluster so much about "stripes and stars," "national honor," "manifest destiny," &c. would be brought within point blank range of musket or cannon shot, and the rest of mankind were not to be injured, we should say "let it come!"-N. Y. Mirror.

DEATH OF JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

It was with a deep pang that we read yesterday in the Lynchburg Virginian the subjoined paragraph. The excellent man whose death it announces was well known in this city, which was for several years the theatre of his indefatigable and valuable labors, and never did any one acquire from all a more affectionate esteem. Every thought of his soul and almost every hour of his life were devoted to the advancement in knowledge, and goodness, and usefulness of his fellow-creatures, and especially the young.

"PAINFUL OCCURRENCE .- Yesterday afternoon the life less body of Josiah Holbrook, of Washington, D. C., was found in Black Water creek, near the mouth of the Tun All the provisions of the eighth and ninth, sixteenth nel. Mr. H. had been staying in this city for several and seventeenth articles of the treaty of Guadalupe Hi-and seventeenth articles of the treaty of Guadalupe Hi-dalgo shall apply to the territory ceded by the Mexican pursuits, to which he was enthusiastically devoted. The fruits of his studies and investigations were from time all the rights of persons and property, both civil and ecclesiastical, within the same, as fully and as effectually as if the said articles were herein again recited and set forth.

to time communicated to the public through the columns of the Virginian. His great object—a really great and philanthropic one—was to simplify science to the capacity of youthful minds, and interest them in its prosecution by practical and pleasant experiments and modes of study. It is supposed that he met his death by falling down a cliff into the creek while searching for geological specimens. He had been absent from his boarding house since Saturday morning. Mr. II. had written and pub-lished much on scientific subjects, and had achieved an extended reputation. The tidings of his sad and sudden death will shock a numerous circle of acquaintances and friends in Washington who esteemed him very highly.

Mr. Holbbook was, as our readers will remember, the author of several series of familiar articles published in the Intelligencer on agricultural chemistry, mineralogy, &c. The Bridgeport gasometer blew up the other day during a thunder storm. Several persons were slightly injured. It is supposed that it was struck by lightning.

FORGERY .- We learn from the Evansville (Indiana) Journal that a man named Dr. MARKS, a resident of Sacramente on Green river, was lately detected in several ingenious forge ries. One of his neighbors, Mr. Eaves, had been in the habit of endorsing the Doctor's notes in bank, and was called upon some time since to back a note for \$300, payable at Russeiville. This note the Doctor altered to \$1,300, and drew the money. When this note was near maturing the Doctor called upon Mr. Eaves to endorse a bill for \$890, saying that he wished to take up the \$300 note, and wanted \$300 for other purposes. The Doctor got another endorser upon the note, altered it to \$4,800, and presented it at the wensboro' Bank to be discounted, when he was informed that the second endorser was then under protest, otherwise the bill would be cashed. The Doctor again went to Mr. Eaves and stated the circumstance, and a new note for \$300 Eaves and stated the circumstance, and a new note for \$800 was made. This last note was changed to \$1,800, and the money drawn. The cashier of the bank at Owensboro' had previously written to Mr. Eaves, stating his regrets that the note of Dr. Marks for \$4,800, upon which he was an endorser, could not under a rule of the institution be cashed, and that no disrespect or disparagement to his credit was intended by the refusal. The cashier's letter "let the cat out of the bag," and Mr. Eaves began to look into the matter. He found the Doctor and made him disparge \$1,700 of the money he had obtained, intending to proceed against him legally for further satisfaction. An attempt was subsequently made to arrest the Doctor, but he was found armed to the teeth, and shot one of his pursuers, breaking his leg at the thigh, and fled.